

RUSSIA MAY TURN TO WITTE.

VICTORS IN NEW DUMA CALL ON STOLYPIN TO RESIGN.

Court Party Bitterly Opposes Liberal Statement, but Czar May Be Forced to Ask His Help—Opposition Has Two-thirds of Votes—Ominous Preparations.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Despite the fact that as recently as the Russian New Year the Emperor published a rescript to Premier Stolypin in which he said that he expected him to meet the coming Duma with the Emperor's full confidence in his program, the electoral results have forced the question of the premiership again to the front. It is illustrative of Russia's poverty in statesmen that considerable elements in society are canvassing the name of Count Witte as the only man able to loosen the knot without cutting it.

The trifling incident that Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Court, called at his house to congratulate him on the fact that the bombs found there proved harmless was made on the same day the basis of much gossip in high society to the effect that the Baron had been commissioned by the Emperor to sound Count Witte on the political situation. This brought out a sweeping contradiction from Taarskoie Selo, where members of the imperial household have gone to the length of publicly maintaining that Count Witte's friends placed sham bombs in his house themselves with the intent of dragging his name into sympathetic public discussion, amid which his services to the country and his future usefulness could be so insisted upon that the Emperor would have to take notice.

It is much more likely that the mystery of the bogus bomb incident originated in the more stupid wing of the Monarchist League of the Russian people, who, irritated by the revolutionary terrorist successes, sought to subject Count Witte to clumsy annoyance. In any case, the view of the court party is that Count Witte's return to power is now absolutely impossible, and the first thing to do is to abolish his electoral law.

Nobody expects that this negative attitude will avail anything to the Government. The victorious Kadets, so far from consenting to help deliver the Government from the impasse in which it is likely to find itself, will issue a peremptory order to Premier Stolypin to quit office. The chairman of the Kadet organization and its campaign manager, Prof. Milukoff, has issued an important publication which amounts to the Kadet platform in regard to the relations of the strongest party in the Duma to the Government. He writes:

"As the whole depth of the irreconcilability between the country and the Government becomes evident, the question of how the new Duma will meet the Ministry which dissolved the first one becomes more and more menacing. In a country with a constitutional régime the answer would be easy.

"The sovereign power addressed to the country this question. While expressing more correctly the desires of the nation, a bureaucratic ministry or the national representatives? The country has given its answer by sending to the Duma still more oppositional representatives, even after the Government had excluded leading men in the last Duma from the ballot.

"The answer is clear that the country has no faith in those who have none in it. The only constitutionally correct answer to the national vote is the immediate dismissal of the Ministry which dissolved the last Duma. The necessity for its dismissal will sooner or later become obvious. Such would not be the case even if the Ministry were guilty only in misunderstanding the country's desire, but here the Ministry has attempted to force violently the country to its ways by persistent illegality. Yet the Ministry says it is preparing to cooperate with a Duma whose members will arrive in St. Petersburg with accounts of wholesale electoral illegality such as leave the Government with a reputation not for statesmanlike firmness but for shortsighted obstinacy.

"The differences of the Government and the Duma are so great that it is impossible to construct any bridge between the schemes of the Government and the rival policy of the national representatives. The difficulty is intensified by the composition of the new Duma, where there are groups in the Left for whose political reserve it is impossible to answer. If the governing spheres really set any value on cooperating with the Duma they ought to remove all that irritates needlessly the national representatives, and assuredly the Ministry ought to begin by removing itself."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The results of the Russian election to hand yesterday show that the Opposition is assured of absolute two-thirds of the seats in the new Duma. The Constitutional Democrats, a party which advocates to the full the principle of responsible government, will thus control the new assembly. Prof. Kovalsky will probably be chosen president of the Duma, and Prince Paul Dolgoukoff vice-president. The Socialists have met with scant success and have lost seats to the Opposition by running their party in the Duma, where there are constituencies, such as Kazan, Kiev, Kishineff and Vilna.

The strength of the hold upon the nation enjoyed by the Constitutional Democrats, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times points out, is now beyond dispute, but the question remains will they justify the confidence reposed in them. Their organs unanimously proclaim to-day the impossibility that the next Duma will work with the present Ministry.

The correspondent evidently fears that they will repeat "the mistake of yielding to the passion of resentment, as they did in issuing the Viborg manifesto. On the other hand," he says, "it must be hoped that the Russian Executive will show tact on its part in not expecting the representatives when they meet merely to indorse and register the Ministerial policy. It cannot, in truth, be said that the outlook for a successful session of the new Duma is very cheerful."

There is sinister significance in the opening sentences of a St. Petersburg letter to to-day's Globe. It says: "Every preparation is being made for the meeting of the second Duma in a fortnight's time. Last Tuesday Podgurski, the newly appointed executioner, arrived here from Moscow.

This Podgurski himself was sentenced to death for several murders, but was pardoned on condition that he accept the office of public executioner. He has already executed several persons at Moscow.

England Has Swift Destroyer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The torpedo boat destroyer Conestock was launched at Birkenhead to-day. It will make thirty-three knots, the highest speed hitherto attained.

ACUTE, CHRONIC LAMENESS.

Patented in the United States and Foreign Countries.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—The Board of Guardians of Lurgan assert that a villager named Thompson is the "lamest man on earth." Thompson went to bed in 1877 and did not leave it until two weeks ago and then only on compulsion.

His aged mother, with whom he lived alone, was taken ill and had to be removed to an infirmary, and Thompson was then compelled to get up. The effort rendered him too tired to walk, and he was taken to the workhouse in an ambulance, where he remained until his mother returned home.

Thompson followed her immediately, but was compelled to walk this time, the Poor Law Guardians refusing to furnish an ambulance. He is now comfortably in bed again. He is supported by his old mother, who receives occasional help from her more energetic sons in Australia and eight pence a week from the guardians.

The doctors tried irritating plasters and electric currents on Thompson to make him get up, but they had no effect. He is quite healthy, but suffers from acute chronic lameness.

FINED REICHTAG DEPUTY \$125.

Centrist Pleaded Privilege and Refused to Testify in Court.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—In the course of the trial of Oscar Popplau, formerly an assistant in the archives division of the Colonial Office, who is accused, in revenge for having been discharged, of giving official papers to members of the Centrist party in the Reichstag, Herr Erzberger, a Centrist deputy, refused, to-day, to give evidence on the ground of parliamentary privilege.

The Court overruled his objection and sentenced him to a fine of \$125 or ten days in prison for contempt of court. Herr Erzberger was about to be taken to prison when Popplau intervened and released him from his pledge of secrecy. Thereupon Erzberger testified. Nevertheless he was fined \$125 for having refused to give evidence in the first instance.

The question of how far the privilege granted to deputies under Paragraph 30 of the Constitution sanctions refusal to give evidence in courts of law is certain to be discussed at the coming session of the Reichstag.

WILD MAN IN A CAVE.

Hungarian Police Chief Tumbled Over Him—Was Missing 27 Years.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The chief of police of Szatmar-Nemeti, Hungary, while hunting with a party of friends in the dense forests of the neighborhood fell into a hole which led to a cave. Groping his way along, he stumbled on a recumbent form which immediately attacked him fiercely.

A couple of beaters came to his rescue and pulled the creature out of the cave. It proved to be a human being who had almost completely reverted to a state of savagery. He was absolutely naked and was covered with thick matted hair.

A prolonged investigation resulted in his identification as Johann Labancz, a peasant who disappeared twenty-seven years ago. Since that time he has lived in the cave, feeding on herbs, roots and nuts.

SIMULTANEOUS AVALANCHES.

Two Parties of Factory Hands Overwhelmed on Their Way Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A factory at Puchoni, Rumania, has lost its entire staff save one or two by similar and almost simultaneous catastrophes. It is the Josenow wood modelling factory and it employed thirty-one men.

Fifteen of these were going home one evening last week when they were engulfed by an avalanche from the Valca Sirei Mountain. The sixteen others, who were going home by a different road, were struck to death by another avalanche from Mount Sateac.

One man, who was caught on the edge of the rushing mass, managed to free himself. Soldiers dug the men out of thirty feet of snow, but not one was alive. Most of them were married men and left large families.

POPE'S VIEW OF AMERICA.

Even Non-Catholics Friendly to the Church, He Says to Bishop Shanley.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The Pope gave audience to-day to the Right Rev. Dr. John Shanley, Bishop of Fargo, N. D. The Pope expressed great gratification at the wonderful growth of Catholicism in America, and congratulated Bishop Shanley upon the fact that he had dedicated 185 churches in his diocese within seventeen years.

The Pope remarked that even non-Catholics in America favored Catholicism, and recalled the case of J. J. Hill, who founded and endowed St. Paul's Seminary, and to whom he sent his blessing.

In the course of conversation the Pope said he was hoping that the crisis in France would be settled in the very near future.

MONUMENT TO CARDUCCI.

Italian Parliament Decries It—Public Funeral in Florence.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Parliament decreed to-day a monument to Giosue Carducci, the poet, who died in Bologna yesterday, also that the body shall be buried in Santa Croce Church, Florence, at the expense of the State.

Having taken this action, Parliament adjourned as a token of mourning. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Count of Turin, representing the King, and the members of the Senate and Chamber will be at the funeral.

The Weather.

The temperatures were moderate yesterday in all sections of the country. It was a little colder near Lake Superior, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi and in the West Gulf it was warmer. The pressure was rising in the eastern part of the country and was high in the West, where there was no storm of any consequence apparent.

Light rain was falling in southern California, and there was some snow in northern New England and at scattered points in the Lake region and general cloudiness in the northeastern part of the country; elsewhere the weather was fair.

In this city the day was cloudy and warmer; wind, light, generally southwest; average humidity, 72 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.97; 3 P. M., 29.99.

The temperature yesterday was recorded by the official thermometer as shown in the annexed table:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
8 A. M.	32°	31°	30°	32°
12 M.	35°	34°	33°	35°
5 P. M.	38°	37°	36°	38°
Lowest temperature	25°	24°	23°	25°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, fair and slightly colder to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh south, shifting to east winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and slightly colder to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, partly cloudy to-day, with light snow or rain along the Lakes; partly cloudy to-morrow; light to fresh southwest to west winds.

Notice of Removal

ESTABLISHED 1874.

A. Jaeckel & Co

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Announce the Opening of their Building,

Fifth Avenue,

35th and 36th Streets,

and invite inspection of their sales-rooms and facilities for the manufacture, alterations and storage of furs.

* No connection with any other house.

Telephone 2044—38th.

FEATURES OF PARISIAN WEEK.

WOMEN CARRIES AT LAST—WHERE DOES MARK TWAIN SLEEP?

Daring of the American Navy Praised—Rodin's Statue of Hugo Lampeoned—Bernhardt May Get the Cross by a Subterfuge—Reporter Insults Villatte.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—As much gossip in the whole of the Paris press as might be indulged in at a sewing society over the latest hat of an absentee or the possible marriage of a widower, women cab drivers of Paris are at last within sight. Two women have received licenses and are expected to begin work next week. Their first day's services have already been engaged by a strenuous newspaper; after that the women will take chances with the public.

One of the pair took a trial turn about the Boulevard yesterday with numerous porters en train and apparently enjoyed the public curiosity aroused by her appearance. She said: "I am charmed. The public received me sympathetically; the people laughed and amused themselves with me. That is thoroughly Parisian. I enjoy entertaining witty people."

The newspapers still differ as to the future reception of the cochere, but like the boulevardiers look with pleasure to the new sensation.

Mark Twain's white attire and love for bed attract sympathetic attention among French writers, one of whom goes so far as to say that, although the French people do not know it, most of their humorists are inspired by Mr. Clemens. Whether this is one of this writer's own little jokes is a matter of opinion. There is regret, however, that a singular omission in Mark Twain's contemporary biography of himself, which contained the information that he eats, drinks, smokes and writes

NEW HOTEL WITH NEW IDEAS.

Hermitage to Be Your Club—Free Valet Service—Fine Cafe for Men and Women—Best of the House for the "Stern" Service—Variety Room, Singing Chorus, Also from the Key-Japanese Attendants.

New York's newest hotel, "The Hermitage," Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, Times Square (West)—a hotel with really new ideas—opened to-day.

An underlying notion of the proprietor is that there is no reason why a public hotel should not be as comfortable as a man's own club. The cafe for men and women, but very above the first floor is dedicated to man and his conception of pleasant living.

This is what the management has to say about it:—"Suppose you arrive at the Hermitage in the evening. You choose a room and bath at \$2.00. The rooms are built for you.

"If you want to go right to bed—your bed is ready, after a visit to your room, running through the elevator to the first floor.

"If you want to go to a club—'The Hermitage' is just like a club.

"This isn't like the other hotel writing rooms, garishly lighted with a long row of slant top desks, private pens and cluttered with days of ink sucking; nor are the Hotel and Railway trade journals the only papers to be found on the tables. 'The Hermitage' has a big and ROOMY with a great library table in the center, covered with the evening papers and with the leading serials and monthlies.

"There are small writing tables around the sides of the room, and many of them have a desk lamp.

"Green shaded reading lamps make a light that is a joy to read by.

"There are bell buttons in the wall and little tables from which one may sip his whiskey and eat his dinner or have his breakfast.

"And there is an instant—but never insistent—service.

"JAPANESE SERVANTS.

"Japanese house servants are recognized everywhere as the best in the world. The Hermitage employs them.

"Respectful, quiet, obedient and alert Japanese servants.

"A note, a drink of spring water, if you like, or anything that better suits a lady than a tray, or at the latest news, from paper or ticker, and you are served. Try for a while.

"There is a grill where you may get your chop steaming, and your ale or beer is drawn from the wood.

"And again—Service.

"You may spend more—more if you like—or less. 'The Hermitage' finds your bed turned down and if you have left your keys and wish to—your things unpacked and hung or laid in their proper places.

"There is a caddy of fresh water on your table, chilled by ice frozen within itself—and pure.

"If you leave your clothes in the little closet that is provided for them—they'll be back in the morning, pressed and brushed—and no charge will appear for the service. It belongs to you at 'The Hermitage.'"

REALLY FRESH AIR.

"You will sleep well—for every room at 'The Hermitage' is an outside room with a direct draft of air—no second hand air of an air shaft.

"Breakfast in your room if you wish—and what breakfast! In tempt—juicy luncheon.

"Toasting snapping with the life of the coal—no rolls crisp and tender.

"Coffee—the very aroma of which makes the day seem worth while.

"If you change—cereals—Virginia Ham or Irish Bacon—a breakfast that makes a day's work a day's pleasure bring you to the cheery breakfast room.

"Whenever it may be—the start of the day is big with importance to a man.

"And the start of 'The Hermitage' has that attention and success that sleep attendance and absent supervision so often make impossible elsewhere.

"Breakfast over—Down Town is the word.

"There's the Subway station just across the street.

"And all lines of Elevated—2d, 3d, 6th and 9th Avenues—within a short walk or a shorter surface car ride.

"Broadway runs but a step away. And the Seventh Avenue lines run to half a dozen downtown terminals.

"The proprietor of 'THE HERMITAGE' is Mr. T. F. Fiedler. He is confident that New York needs just such a place for gentlemen residents in the city as well as for those who come from out of town. He calls this house 'A Club Hotel for Gentlemen.' A handsome, big, comfortable, and the Hotel is sent mail free.—Ad.

in bed. Paris wants to know if he sleeps in bed also.

The American Navy has been the subject of many exhaustive articles in the French press. The latest in the *Siecle* to-day begins with an observation that the American Navy is one of the most daring in the world. After giving full details of the drydock Dewey's remarkable voyage from the United States to the Philippines, the *Siecle* says that what stands out beyond everything is the energy and resolution displayed by the men who accomplished this perilous and difficult feat of navigation. To judge from the interest shown abroad in the American Navy, when the navy's new magazine appears its readers will not be confined to the United States.

Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo, which it is announced will soon be erected in the Luxembourg Gardens, has started a number of anecdotes of the sculptor. It has also given writers a chance to make mild fun of him and his most devoted admirers. A story told to-day recounts that the statue was originally designed to be fifteen feet high, showing Hugo on a rock about which struggled all the passions which inspired him. When the staff model was completed several critics happened to call one morning at Rodin's lodgings. He had invited them to come to his studio and see the work. Alas! it had crumbled during the night and lay in a heap of ruins on the floor.

A cynical writer says the critics did not appear to suspect that a veritable accident had occurred, but being fervent adepts of Rodin, they began to ascribe the product of the artist to his powerful originality. "Behold," they murmured severely, "it is truly prodigious, it passes imagination; people will say it is a veritable cataclysm. It is truly an epitome of Hugo; his tumultuous genius could not have been better interpreted; that gives the impression of an earthquake; this is indeed unprecedented."

Rodin, says the *Cri de Paris*, has not hesitated a word. He appeared at first to be in a state of consternation and then began to recover his assurance, whereupon one critic laid his hand on Rodin's shoulder and begged the master not to touch the broken mass, "for," said the critic, "it is absolutely perfect."

"Oh, perfect," chorused the others.

Finally Rodin exclaimed: "Isn't it beautiful? This, says the *Cri de Paris*, is the reason why the monument which is about to be erected is only three feet high, and Hugo, instead of being on a rock appears to be sleeping on his side. Rodin is assuredly a genius, but he perhaps abuses somewhat the collaboration of a catastrophe.

One of the studios of the Ecole des Beaux Arts has been closed as a disciplinary measure. A number of students unclothed a newcomer and thrust him into a neighboring studio, which was full of women students, and then locked the door. The shock to the girls was greater than that of the women, who, having an Apollo like form, seemed to like the situation. The studio has been closed for two weeks.

Sarah Bernhardt's appointment as a professor in the Conservatoire will, it is believed, eventually secure her the cross of the Legion of Honor. While the Legion will not decorate her as a comedian, it probably will as a dramatic interpreter. This attitude has led to some caustic comment on a body which views with horror a comedian and receives with favor a maker of comedians. The Ministry is congratulated generally, however, on the appointment.

Comedienne and tragedienne, harmonious and attractive, are foreseen as the result of her teaching them how to walk and carry themselves; but the critics ask if Bernhardt is not likely to have a dangerous influence on the pupils who, tempted by the seductiveness of her talent, try to reproduce also its defects. One begs her to entreat the pupils not to imitate her elaborate diction and the palmistry of her voice.

"Archbishop" Villatte, the head of the schismatic Catholic Church, and "Father" Meillon were drinking beer and smoking in a conspicuous cafe on the Boulevard this afternoon when M. Rousselot, a representative of the *Soleil*, happened in. He called Meillon an unfortuné priest, and pulled his beard. A row started and the fight was continued on the sidewalk. All hands were arrested and taken to the Commissariat, where Meillon made a complaint. A prosecution will follow.

MURDER CONFESSION FAISE.

Man Who Said He Killed Miss Lake Wanted a Free Trip to Easen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The confession made by Edward Land at Brussels the other day that he participated in the murder of Miss Madeleine Lake at Essen last October, his conscience having been too much for him, resulted to-day in his being discharged from custody, the police having reached the conclusion that his story is a fiction, devised for the purpose of obtaining free transportation to Easen.

LORD AND LADY PROBLEMS.

BRITISH MINISTRY HAS COMIC AND SERIOUS WORRIES.

Plans in Various Plans Proposed to Stop Obstruction by Peers—Suffragettes Generally Regarded as a Mere Aggravation—Old Age Pensions Shelved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Curiosity has not yet been satisfied regarding what measures the Government proposes to adopt for getting rid of the obstructive powers of the House of Lords. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech on the subject at the opening of Parliament was entirely vague, asserting merely that the opposition to the will of the people interposed by the House of Lords must be overcome by necessary constitutional changes.

The Premier meant by the will of the people the will of the Liberal majority in the House of Commons. The supporters of the House of Lords are quite ready to join issue with him on this point. They reply that the Lords are always willing to give way in any matter on which the will of the people has been clearly demonstrated. They argue that it is the prerogative of the House of Lords as well as that of the House of Commons to interpret the popular will. They instance the passage of the trades disputes bill by the Lords entirely against their judgment, because they believed the country favored it. Moreover, they are willing to test the question at any time.

It is suggested, on the other hand, that the system that in case of a deadlock of the two houses the House of Lords should be required to pass a disputed bill with an amendment reading: "This act will not take effect until approved by a majority in a popular referendum." This is the Swiss system, where all disputed bills in the Legislature are referred to a popular vote. The Liberal party, however, is utterly opposed to this solution.

Several interesting plans for reform of the upper house have been advanced this week. Goldwin Smith advocates a somewhat enlarged privy council in place of hereditary legislators. The *Spectator* offers a somewhat elaborate scheme whereby only such hereditary peers as have held high office in the army or navy, the administrative or the judiciary should be entitled to seats. The remaining hereditary peers should choose one-fourth of their number to represent them. The crown should also be entitled to create life peers. Such a house would number roughly 200. It is suggested that in case of a deadlock the two houses could then vote on a disputed measure in one body. Lord Newton will introduce a bill to this effect in a few days.

It is obvious that there are many loopholes for partisan abuse in this measure. The temptation will be great for the ruling party to create many life peers and appoint temporarily to qualifying high office hereditary peers of their own complexion in order to retain power in the upper house.

Taken all in all, British domestic politics present more phases of dramatic interest at present than at any moment since the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill. The suffragettes' riotous performance this week has not raised them above the category of an aggravating nuisance in the estimate of most members of Parliament. One aspect of the question was expressed by Claude Hay, who protested in the House of Commons against the Houses of Parliament being guarded like a fortress and declared that the police precautions "exhibited the men within the building as cowards who were frightened of women." On the other hand, the public does not take the matter very seriously, and the martyrdom which fifty of Wednesday's rioters are now suffering arouses little public emotion beyond amusement. It is very genuine martyrdom, however, for a week or a fortnight in a London jail is no joke.

One of the preselection proposals of the party now in power was in favor of old age pensions, which would cost the country about \$125,000,000 annually, but when the subject came to Parliament on Wednesday it met only evasions from the Government benches. The Ministers were verbally symmetrical. Mr. Asquith declared that as a man he cherished the project in his innermost heart, but as Chancellor of the Exchequer he did not know where he would find the money. Possibly he wished to make the problem as hard as possible in order to get it out of the way, as he disclaimed the idea either of imposing conditions or exacting contributions. John Burns, who by the way, has discarded his famous blue reefer jacket and now appears in the House of Commons in a morning coat, was equally effusive in his human capacity, but as a Minister he was disposed to pour on the philanthropic project the cold water of a departmental committee.

Socialists who are not in office were indignant at these ministerial evasions. The general impression is that nothing will be done this year.

TO VISIT CUBAN NAVY YARDS.

Mayflower with Assistant Secretary and Party Reaches Havana.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The United States yacht Mayflower, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry and party aboard, arrived here to-day. The Assistant Secretary, who is making an inspection of navy yards and stations in the Southern and Gulf coasts and in Cuba, is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Chief Naval Constructor Washington Lee Capps and Capt. C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N. The Mayflower left Pensacola for Havana via Key West on Thursday.

Frank Reinhardt, the United States Consul General here, called for New York to-day on the steamer Morro Castle. He goes to New York to be present at the meeting there of the directors of the Havana Electric Railway on February 28.

BERESFORD WILL COMMAND.

"Lloyds News" Says He Will Hold His Flag Over Channel Fleet Next Month.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Lloyds News Portsmouth correspondent says Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will assume command of the Channel fleet on March 4. He will hold his flag aboard the battleship King Edward, but will not commence his actual duties for some time thereafter.

The first cruise of the fleet under Lord Charles will be early in June when the annual manoeuvres will take place.

Hard to quit

COFFEE?

Not if you use well-made

POSTUM

FOOD COFFEE

"There's a Reason"

Harold Saks & Company Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Winter Apparel for Women

Further and Greater Price Reductions

FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH.

Tailor-made Suits for Women

An extensive variety of models, fashioned of broadcloths, velveteens, silk chiffon velvets, chevots, plaids, stripes and mixtures.

Formerly \$27.50 to \$35.00 At \$15.00
Formerly \$39.00 to \$52.50 At \$25.00
Formerly \$55.00 to \$89.00 At \$35.00
Formerly \$125.00 to \$168.00 At \$55.00

Evening Coats for Women

of broadcloth in white and delicate colors, including capes and imported garments.

Formerly \$29.50 to \$35.00 At \$19.50
Formerly \$42.50 to \$48.50 At \$24.50
Formerly \$60.00 to \$85.00 At \$48.00
Formerly \$90.00 to \$108.00 At \$68.00

Street Coats for Women

Long and short models of broadcloth, cheviot, silk velour and mixtures.

Formerly \$18.50 to \$20.00 At \$10.50
Formerly \$22.50 to \$29.50 At \$14.50
Formerly \$35.00 to \$39.00 At \$19.50
Formerly \$42.50 to \$60.00 At \$29.50

Fur-Lined and Fur-Trimmed Coats

Full length models of black broadcloth; squirrel lined, with shawl collars of contrasting furs.

Formerly \$65.00 to \$75.00 At \$45.00
Formerly \$85.00 to \$110.00 At \$65.00

Higher grade fur-lined garments also at reduced prices.

Walking Skirts for Women

of black and colored broadcloths, plaids, stripes or checks.

Formerly \$9.50 and \$10.00 At \$5.90
Formerly \$11.50 At \$6.90

Evening Dresses for Women

A series of gowns, designed for reception and evening service.

Formerly \$79.00 to \$85.00 At \$48.00
Formerly \$125.00 to \$185.00 At \$95.00

Women's Lisle Stockings at 50c

Six Pairs for \$2.75.

Two styles, both of them exceptionally good value. One in black and thoroughly mercerized, and the other in russet and Russian tans. Both have reinforced soles, heels and toes.

Black Lisle Stockings at 32c

Fine gauge, garter top, reinforced soles, heels and toes.